THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. 28. FRIDAY, *April* 22, 1814. No. 29.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
JOHN SCULL,
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Terms of Publication.

The Pittsburgh Gazette, is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

Speakman & Say,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
DRUGGISTS,

Having established a *Drug & Chemical Warehouse* in Pittsburgh, & taken Samuel Pettigrew into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

n Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing articles as the place will admit of, *they hope* to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expenses, only.

☞ *They now offer for sale, an assortment of* DRUGS, *PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for CASH, PRODUCE, or at the usual credit.*

May 30, 1813 tfq

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Offer on Leases of Ten Years from the first of April, 1815, the following

PROPERTY IN PITTSBURGH.

No. 1. THE Ferry Lot on the corner of Wood, Water, and Front streets. It contains 60 feet on Water street, on which are a valuable two story brick house and a three story frame one, weather-boarded and painted, and is a capital stand for a Store. The Ferry is allowed to be the best one on the Monongahela, and the situation of the property generally admirably calculated for the river trade, as it affords the easiest and most convenient communication; its length is 160 feet on Wood street, and is directly opposite Mr. T. Cromwell's warehouse, a number of shops are erected thereon, and on Front street it contains 60 feet, the corner occupied by Mr. Samuel Smith as a store, and is a well known stand. The real advantages of the Ferry are so well known as to need no comment. It is occupied by Mr. W. Graham.

2. The House and Lot on Water and Front street, with a front of 60 feet on each, by 160 feet deep, a few doors above Wood street, now occupied by Mr. Le Lacheur.

3. A Lot on Penn street, next to the valuable improvements of Mr. Abner Barker. It borders on the Allegheny river, and would be valuable for a boat-yard, as it is 60 feet front by more than 400 deep.

As several applications have already been made to the subscribers for this property, they now give public notice that any person disposed to lease may know their terms by applying to either of them residing in Yorktown Penn.

JOHN IRWIN,
HENRY IRWIN.

Yorktown, (Penn.) Feb. 10, 1814.

THE PITTSBURGH POINT
BREWERY,

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms,

The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable
BARLEY,
as usual. For J. O'Hara.
GEO. SHIRAS.

September 23, 1813. tfq

TO LET,

On PERMANENT LEASES, and possession given the 1st of April next.

SIXTY Elegant Building LOTS, situate on the Allegheny river, fronting on the new Turnpike leading to Hill's and adjoining lots of Col. O'Hara, suitable for merchants and manufacturers.—Any person wishing to Lease, will call at Mrs. Adams's in Front street, where a plan will be exhibited.

GEORGE A. BAYARD.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 181

WHOLESALE
SHOE AND LEATHER
STORE.
JUST OPENED,
At No. 11, South Front Street,
Six doors below Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHERE THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER
FOR SALE,

20,000 pair first quality
Mens' coarse Shoes,
5,000 pair second quality do do do
10,000 do first do do lined and bound do
2,000 do second do do do do
2,000 do first do calf & seal do
1,000 do do do leather and pink lined do
1,000 pair mens' laced Boots,
1,000 do boys coarse and fine Shoes,
1,000 do do laced Boots & Jeffersons
10,000 do womens' Shoes, assorted.

ALSO,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
LEATHER,

☞ *Which they will dispose of on such terms as are calculated to invite dealers in the above articles.*

ALEX. CLAY, & Co.

March 1, 1814. (18) 1awf2m

Storage & Commission
WAREHOUSE.

BOYLE IRWIN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that having taken ISAAC HARRIS into partnership in his Commission Business, it will now be conducted under the firm of *Boyle Irwin & Co.* who promise every exertion to merit a share of public confidence and promote the interest of those who place property at their disposal.

WE NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

Juniata Barr Iron assorted, by the ton or cwt.
Grass and Corn Scythes, superior quality
Cotton Cards, No. 10, by the box
Pewter Plates, by the box
Philadelphia 4dy Cut Nails, by the keg
Do. Rosin Soap, by the box
Logwood, by the ton or cwt.
Gunpowder, by the keg
Kentucky Tobacco
Lead, by the cwt. or pig
Old Hyson Tea, by the chest
Glue, by the barrell
Herrings, good, by ditto
Mill-wrags, cranks, gudgeons, stoves, &c.

*** 8 boxes Cotton Cards, marked J. A. received in store in the name of James Andrews, are subject to his order.

N. B. A constant supply of Cordage and Twines will be kept at the Warehouse, and orders, for Rigging or particular Ropes, will be filled the same as if left at the Ropewalk of

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1814. 6t.

Depreciation Land
FOR SALE,

IN Beaver county, No. 3 and 4, Braden's District, and No. 10, M'Clain's District—in Butler county, No. 3 and 89, Nicholson's District—and in Allegheny county, No. 21, Cunningham's District and No. 115, Alexander's District.—Those desirous of purchasing may call on Monday and Tuesday in any week, at the subscriber's, in Ohio township, Allegheny county.

JOHN WAY.

January 20, 1814. tf

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable
POTASH,
delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812

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22 Building Lots

TO be Let on perpetual Leases. They are situated on High street, Grant street, and the continuation of Fourth street.—Apply to WM. WILKINS.

Pittsburgh, January 19, 1814.

A Valuable Farm
FOR SALE.

Upwards of 100 Acres of Bottom Land, in the Town of Columbia,

ON the Ohio river, and 5 and 1-2 miles from Cincinnati, under high cultivation, with two orchards, a fine garden enclosed with board fence, a frame barn 50 by 25, corn cribs, etc. with 32 acres of grain in the ground, & a large proportion of meadow, for sale on easy terms.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Columbia, Nov. 21, 1813. tfq

WAYNE & BIDDLE,

AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF FRONT AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
HAVE FOR SALE,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
OF
LOOKING GLASSES,

ANDIRONS, shovels and tongs, spoons, Snuffers and trays, bellows, knives and forks,
Candlesticks, fenders, dressing cases,
Ivory combs, copper kettles, razors,
Pen knives, scissors, corkscrews, lamps,
Buttons, spectacles, coffee roasters,
Plated dog collars, coffee mills,
And a great variety of other domestick and imported
HARDWARE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
ALSO,
The following articles by the piece.
Blankets, cloths, hosiery,
Checks, calicoes, shawls,
Gloves, cords and velvets,
Bonnet wire, &c. &c.
CARPETING & OIL CLOTHS,
OF DOMESTICK MAKE.

☞ *Country storekeepers will please observe, that W. & B. have on hand a quantity of school and miscellaneous Books, which they sell at from 40 to 75 per cent. discount.*

Jan. 7, 1814. 6w qtA22

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

THAT valuable STAND which has for some years been occupied by the subscriber as a TAVERN, sign of the "*Rising Sun.*" The premises consist of 40 feet on Front street, and 92 feet back; the front buildings are commodious and excellently adapted to public business. The Malt and Brewery will be sold or rented with the premises Possession given immediately.

Also, to be Sold, 300 acres of Land in Ohio township, Allegheny county, on which are good springs, and the state road to Beaver passes through the farm.

GEORGE LEWIS.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1814.

WILKINS' TANNEHILL,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,
HAS A LARGE AND CONVENIENT
WAREHOUSE,

where he will receive Goods on Storage and Commission It is so situated that but little danger can be apprehended from *FIRE.* He pledges himself to use his best exertions to give satisfaction to those who may confide their business to his care.

Nashville, (Ten.) March 14, 1814.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh,

ON the 13th inst. an apprentice to the tanning and currying, named John M'Cormick, between 18 & 19 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and fair complexion. Whoever takes up said apprentice and secures him in the Jail of Pittsburgh shall have the above reward.

LEWIS PETERS.

March 30, 1814. 3wq

WOOL HATS.

THE subscriber will purchase a large quantity of WOOL HATS; for which he will pay the Cash on delivery—or will contract with Hatters in the country for any number not exceeding 500 dozen of Wool Hats; and if desirable, furnish them with Wool and Fur in payment.

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, September 30, 1813.

The Union Brewery,
IS IN OPERATION.

THE publick are informed that orders for home consumption or exportation shall be promptly attended to on the customary terms.

☞ *The highest price in CASH, paid for merchantable BARLEY, delivered at the Union Brewery, in Liberty street.*

HAMILTON, BROWN & Co.

March 11, 1814 tfq

STORAGE AND COMMISSION
BUSINESS.

The subscriber has, at a great expence, just completed a convenient
WAREHOUSE,

Above the Steam Mill, where he can load and unload boats without the expence of drayage. His long residence in town and general acquaintance through the country, and his strict attention to the business, will make it an object with the public to favor him with their patronage.

JESSE READER.

Cincinnati, December 28, 1813.

THE STEAM ENGINE
FOUNDERY.
ON FRONT STREET,
Back of the Pittsburgh Steam Mill,

IS in complete operation, and ready to supply castings of all descriptions—but particularly in a mechanical line, viz:—*All kinds of castings appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling & Slitting, Forging & Tilting Mills; Fulling and Oil Mills, &c. Sugar mills, Sugar boilers, Pot-ash kettles, Stills, Soap and Salt kettles, &c.*

☞ *The "Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company," as usual carry on the making of Steam Engines of every description.* They will also furnish Paper mill screws, Fullers and Mill screws, and all kinds of the large orders. Also, Mill spindles & rynes, and Saw mill cranks and large work generally.

February 18, 1813----*tfq*

Wholesale & Retail,
HAT & SHOE STORE.

JAMES GIBSON,
MARKET STREET,
Next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HAS FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF

Mens, Boys and Childrens Fur Hats.

with a large assortment of
SHOES,

of the first quality, on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved Paper.

☞ *Merchants and Traders may at all times be supplied with complete assortments.*

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

Lots for Sale.

A FEW SMALL LOTS FOR SALE,
Fronting on Liberty and Penn Streets.
ALSO,
Three Out Lots near the Town of Allegheny.

For terms apply to
DAVID EVANS.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1814 *tfq*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Samuel Graham, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement to the subscriber, properly attested, and those who are indebted to said estate are likewise required to come forward and make payment. It is hoped this notice will be promptly attended to, as a settlement of the estate must speedily be made

WILLIAM GRAHAM, *Executor.*

Pittsburgh, March 15, 1814.

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes

BARR IRON.

The subscriber has now on hand, and intends keeping, a general assortment of
JUNIATA & CENTRE COUNTY
BARR IRON,

which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash. Waggoners and blacksmiths may be supplied with all kinds of waggon tire, drawn for that purpose. He likewise keeps an assortment of the best waggon boxes.

WILLIAM LACKEY.

Pittsburgh, February 3, 1814. tf

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

FAMILY, Patent & Horse medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

*** Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

HATS, AND HATTERS TRIMMINGS.

THE subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a very large and elegant assortment of *HATS, & HATTERS TRIMMINGS.* These articles are laid in on the best terms, and are offered to country merchants, hatters, and other, at the most liberal prices; and are therefore well worth attention.

PEEBLES, TWEEDY & Co.

☞ Merchants descending the river, may have their orders filled at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 23 tfq

Lots for Sale or Lease.

A FEW small LOTS for Sale or Lease, fronting on Smithfield and Seventh streets, and on Cherry alley.—For terms apply to,

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1814. tf

Lots for Sale or Lease.

I WILL Sell or Let on Perpetual Lease, the property on which I now live, consisting of four full LOTS of Ground, with an excellent two story brick House, well finished.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1814. tf

Wanted Immediately,
TWO APPRENTICES,
To the Glass Cutting business.

BOYS of good character & respectable connexions, from 14 to 16 years of age, will find a good situation.

☞ Boys from the country, would be prefered. Apply to

ARNOLD EICHBAUM,

Corner of Liberty and Fourth streets.

March 30, 1814. tfq

Travellers Rest.

MAYSVILLE or LIMESTONE, (Ken.)
December 20, 1813.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a *House of Entertainment* in the Town of Maysville, (Ken.) on Water Street, and convenient to the mouth of Limestone creek, where he has provided himself with every necessary for the convenience of those who may favor him with a call. He has also a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE near the mouth of Limestone creek, for the reception of Goods, &c. where strict attention will be paid to the Storage and Commission business. From his attention to business, and the convenience of his situation, he hopes to share a part of the public patronage.

WILLIAM PORTER

BUILDING LOTS.

FOR Rent, on Perpetual Lease, a number of elegant building LOTS, bounding on Front and Second streets, and Redoubt alley, Pittsburgh, known by the name of Mrs. Adams's garden.—These Lots are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Borough; and are well worthy the attention of persons wishing a good scite for Warehouses, &c. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company.

February 2, 1814. tf

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

MR. SCULL,

SIR—The subjoined Documents are transcribed for publication in your Gazette. They contain much valuable information, and, with dispassionate minds, will lead to useful reflection. In our present unhappy relations with G. Britain, every exciting cause, that has involved the two nations in war, should be attentively considered. If equal zeal was discovered in disclosing *truth*, as there is in propagating *error*, a very different sentiment in our political relations, would exist, to that which now prevails. The principle, that is involved in these papers, are among those *alledged* to have produced our present hostile attitude....But the position is untenable, and too absurd for rationable admission. The subject of impressments, it will be seen, was definitely arranged, by a note signed by the British ministers, and accepted by our ministers, Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, who express their conviction, that the subject is placed almost, if not altogether, on as good a footing, as they should have done, had the project, which they themselves had offered to the British government, been adopted. And they were further of opinion, that the ground on which the subject was thus placed, was both "honorable and advantageous to the U. States," and that it contained a concession, never before made by G. B. which was highly favorable to our interests. This adjustment, however advantageous as it seems to have been in the opinion of our ministers, was rejected by our government....Why it was thus rejected, it is not my part to intimate.

Agreement of the British Commissioners respecting Impressments.

HOLLAND HOUSE, *Nov.* 8, 1806.

His majesty's commissioners and plenipotentiaries, have the honor to represent to the commissioners and plenipotentiaries of the U. States:

That the project of an article on the subject of impressing seamen, together with the reasonings, by which the commissioners of the U. S. have urged the expediency of an arrangement on that subject, has been laid before his majesty's government, and has been considered with the same friendly and conciliatory disposition, which has marked every step of the negociation.

That his majesty's government has not felt itself prepared to disclaim, or derogate from, a right which has ever been uniformly and generally maintained, and in the exercise of which, the security of the British navy may be essentially involved; more especially in a conjuncture, when his majesty is engaged in wars, which enforce the necessity of the most vigilant attention to the preservation and supply of the naval force of his kingdom.

That his majesty's government, animated by an earnest desire to remove every cause of dissatisfaction, has directed his majesty's commissioners to give to Mr. Monroe and to Mr. Pinckney, the most positive assurances, that instructions have been given, and shall be respected and enforced, for the observance of the greatest caution in the impressing of British seamen; and that the strictest care shall be taken to preserve the citizens of the U. S. from any molestation or injury; and that immediate & prompt redress shall be afforded upon any representation of injury sustained by them.

That the commissioners of the United States well know that no recent causes of complaint have occurred, and that no probable inconvenience can result from the postponement of an article subject to so many difficulties. Still, that his majesty's commissioners are instructed to entertain the discussion of any plan that can be devised to secure the interests of both states, without any injury to rights to which they are respectively attached.

That in the mean time the desire of promoting a right conclusion of the prosed treaty, and of drawing closer the ties of connection between the two countries, induces his majesty's commissioners to express their readiness to proceed to the completion of the other articles, in the confident hope, that the result cannot fail, to cultivate and confirm the good understanding happily subsisting between the high contracting parties, and still further to augment the mutual prosperity of his majesty's subjects, and of the citizens of the United States.

(Signed) VASSAL HOLLAND,
AUCKLAND.

To JAMES MONROE, *Esq. and*
WILLIAM PINKNEY, *Esq.*

Extract of a letter, dated London, November 11, 1806, *from Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, to James Madison, Secretary of State.*

"On the 9th inst. we received from the British commissioners the note which they had promised us in the last interview, which we have found to correspond in all respects with what we had been taught to expect. We have also weighed, with due consideration, the great question which is propounded by it, and are decidedly of opinion that it is our duty to proceed to the other objects of the negociation, leaving that of impressment on the ground on which it will be placed by this note and our acting on it. Many strong reasons favor this course, while none occur to us of any weight against it. When we take into view all that has passed on this subject, we are far from considering the note of the British commissioners as a mere circumstance of form. We persuade ourselves that by accepting the invitation which it gives, and proceeding in the negociation, we shall place the business almost, if not altogether, on as good a footing, as we should have done by treaty, had the project which we offered them been adopted. The time at which this note was presented to us, and the circumstances under which it was presented, being when the negociation was absolutely at a stand on this very question, and we had informed the British commissioners that we could do nothing, if it was not provided for, give the act a peculiar degree of solemnity and obligation. It was sent to us as a *public paper*, and intended that we should so consider it, and with the *knowledge* and *approbation* of the *cabinet*. It ought, therefore, to be held as obligatory on the government, in its just import, as if the substance had been stipulated in a treaty. It is just, also, to give it a liberal construction in favor of the United States, in consideration that it is the act of the British government. In that view it merits attention, that every thing is expressed in it that could be desired, except the relinquishment of the principle: that in speaking of impressments, the exercise of that act on the high seas is not mentioned, an omission which we know to have been intentional. From a full view of all these circumstances, we think it fair to infer, that *this government intends to conform its conduct in future to the just claims of the United States, on this great interest*, while by particular motives of policy, it deems it improper to relinquish a claim, especially at this time, which has been long sustained and acted on by it, and which has been heretofore strongly supported by the national feeling, or, more properly speaking, prejudice."

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Monroe to Mr. Madison, dated Richmond, February 28, 1808.

"The impressment of seamen from our merchant vesaels, is a topic which claims a primary attention, from the order which it hold in your letter, but more especially, from some important considerations, that are connected with it.—The idea entertained by the public is, that the rights of the United States were abandoned by the American commissioners, in the late negociation, and that their seamen were left by tacit acquiescence, if not by formal renunciation, to depend for their safety on the mercy of the British cruizers. I have, on the contrary, *always believed*, and *still do believe*, that the ground on which that interest was placed by the paper of the British commissioners, of Nov. 6, 1806, and the explanations which accompanied it, was *both honorable and advantageous to the United States*; that it contained a *concession in their favor, on the part of Great-Britain*, on the great principle of contestation, never before made by a formal and obligatory act of the government, which was *highly favorable to their interest*; and that it also imposed on her the obligation to conform her practice under it, till a more complete arrangement should be concluded to the just claims of the United States.

"By this paper it is evident that the rights of the United States were expressly to be reserved, and not abandoned, as has been most erroneously supposed; that the negociation on the subject of impressment was to be postponed for a limited time, and for a special object only, and to be revived as soon as that object was accomplished; and, in the interim, that the practice of impressment was to correspond essentially with the views and interests of the U. States.

"In calling your attention to the passage which treats of impressment, in reference to the practice which should be observed in future, we remarked that the terms "high seas" were not mentioned in it, and added, that we knew the omission had been intentional.

"It was impossible that those terms would have been omitted intentionally, *with our knowledge*, for any purpose other than to admit a construction that it was intended that impressments should be confined to land.

"I do not mean to imply, that it was understood between the British commissioners and us, that G. B. should abandon the practice of impressment on the high seas altogether. I mean, however, distinctly to state, that it was understood *that the practice heretofore pursued by her should be abandoned, and that no impressment should be made on the high seas*, under the obligation of that paper, except in cases of an extraordinary nature, to which no general prohibition against it could be construed fairly to extend. The cases to which I allude were described in our letter of November 11. They suppose a British ship of war and a merchant vessel of the U. S. lying in the Tagus or some other port, the desertion of some of the sailors from the ship of war to the merchant vessel, and the sailing of the latter with such deserters on board, they being British subjects. It was admitted that no general prohibition against impressment could be construed to sanction such cases of injustice and fraud; and to such cases it was understood that the practice should in future be confined.

"That an informal understanding was an admissible mode of arranging this interest with G.B. *is made sufficiently evident by your letter* of Feb. 3, 1807, in reply to ours of Nov. 11, of the preceding year.

"*We* were, therefore, *decidedly of opinion*, that the paper of the British commissioners, placed the interest of impressment on grounds which it was *both safe and honourable for the U. S. to admit*:—that, in short, it gave their government the command of the subject for every necessary and useful purpose. Attached to the treaty, it was the basis or condition, on which the treaty rested.—Strong in its character in their favour on the great question of right, and admitting a favourable construction on others, it placed them on *more elevated ground, in those respects, than they had held before*; and by keeping the negociation open to attain a more complete adjustment, the *administration was armed with the most effectual means of securing it.*

"When I took into view the prosperous condition of the U. S. compared with that of other nations; that, as a *neutral power*, they were almost the *exclusive carriers of the productions of the whole world*; and that in *commerce they flourished beyond example*, notwithstanding the losses they occasionally suffered, I was strong in the opinion that those blessings *ought not to be hazarded in such a question.* Many other considerations tended to confirm me in that sentiment. *I knew that the U. S. were not preparing for War; that their coast was unfortified, and their cities, in a great measure, defenceless; that their militia, in many of the States was neither armed nor trained; and that their whole revenue was derived from commerce.* I could not presume that there was just cause to doubt which of the alternatives ought to be prefered."

BOSTON, *April* 4.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

By the Maria, Francisco, from Cadiz, arrived here yesterday, we have Spanish accounts to 18th February, several days latest.

Don Pedro Mendez Arguella, a passenger, brot' despatches from the Spanish government to their minister in this country, and despatches for the government of the U. S. Many letters and papers were also received, and are lodged in the post office. Being denied these sources we can only give the verbal news by the arrival.

We learn that lord Wellington still besieged Bayonne, and was about proceeding towards Bordeaux with 110,000 men, with a view of opening a communication with the allied northern armies.

That the late report of Bonaparte having made a treaty with Ferdinand, the 7th, but which the Cortes rejected, is confirmed, but that reports from Madrid, stated that, Ferdinand had reached the frontiers.

That Suchet had abandoned Catalonia, leaving only small garrisons in Barcelona and Figuerass.

That it was understood at Cadiz, that no proposition for peace from Bonaparte, would be listened to by the allies—and it was confidently believed the Napoleon dynasty would soon cease, and the French nation choose a Sovereign from among the Princes of the old dynasty who were purposely with the allied powers—and that the duke of Anguoleme (who was with lord Wellington) it was believed would be chosen, he being considered as most agreeable to Austria, etc.

Letters from London, via Cadiz, state that several Russian ships were fitting out there for the East Indies, to touch in the United States, on their return for a market.

LIBERATION of the POPE.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Bordeaux, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated

"BORDEAUX, *Jan.* 29, 1814.

"The Pope has been at last set at liberty and has set out for Rome. Napoleon with 125,000 men, the remnant of his force, has set off to oppose himself in the plains of Champaigne to the progress of 300,000 coalesced Russians, Prussians, Austrians and Germans."

BOSTON, *April* 8.

FROM CANADA.

We have received Quebec and Montreal papers to the 26th March.

A great number of Indian chiefs had been at Quebec. Among them, chiefs of the Ottawas, Chippewas, Shawnese, Delawares, Mohawks, Sacs, Foxes, Kickapoos and Winnebagos.

They were well received and entertained, and had valuable presents made to them. They agreed to fight against the Americans, but to spare women and children prisoners. They had all returned to their tribes.

Tecumseh's sister was also at Quebec, and Lady Prevost gave her many presents including mourning ornaments.

Com. Barclay, late of the Erie fleet, was at Montreal, in very good health.—It will be recollected he has lost both arms.

General Winder had returned to Quebec.

A late Montreal paper, says, "It is not expected that the British naval force will be superior, or very trifling, to the American on Lake Ontario the ensuing summer.

Four British retaliation prisoners who escaped from the U. S. have arrived at Quebec.

We understand that London papers to Feb. 12, have been received at Halifax, which states that the battle in France, of Jan. 31, (of which we have had French accounts) resulted in a great victory to the allies, the loss of the French in killed and wounded being immense; and that the Bramble, despatch vessel, from the U. S. arrived in England, in 20 days.

[*Boston Palladium.*

FROM EUROPE.

By a vessel from Cadiz, arrived here, Spanish accounts to the 18th Feb. have been received. They confirm the various statements of French disasters which before arrived, and state that Murat, the king of Naples, was in negociation with the allies; and that lord Wellington, having left a force to besiege Bayonne, was moving into France with a very considerable army.

[*Boston Centinel.*

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 7.

FRONTIER NEWS.

Extract of a letter, dated

"PLATTSBURGH, *March* 7.

"Yesterday the whole army was drawn out, and formed round an eminence, to witness the hanging of a spy. Ostensibly he was a deserter from the enemy—but his conduct while here, and his attempt to return to Canada, under his suspicious circumstances, demonstrated to the court martial, which tried him, that he was not a deserter, but a spy, sent by the British to reconnoitre, obtain information, and return to Canada. When his sentence was read to him, he seated himself beneath the Gallows, apparently with great composure; and appeared to be anxious for the hour to arrive, when he was to be launched into eternity. He did not wait for the cart to be drove from under him, but jumped off with intention probably of breaking his neck, and rendering the pain momentary.

"Several days ago, gen. M'Comb with about 1800 men and 6 pieces of cannon, went into Canada, on the east side of the lake, in the neighborhood of Missisquoi bay, and have been occupying a small village there ever since. In the mean while some troops have been pushed on towards the lines on the west side of the lake, and the whole army have been under marching orders with 4 days provisions.

"I rather think the original intention was to penetrate as far as St. Johns, and destroy the fort and other publick property, and return immediately; but it is said the river is not frozen, and therefore it cannot be done; yet the army or part of it will go, I believe, and destroy a block house, and a fortified stone mill, at the mouth of river la Cole, which commands the passage of the river Sorrel, 6 miles south of Ise aux Noix.

"*Postscript*, 11 *o'clock*, A. M.

"The 5th regt. is preparing to march immediately."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 9.

From the Western Federalist, March 31*st.*

WILKINSON'S TROOPS.

By mistake, in making up the paper, it was forgot to mention, that the Troops which passed here last week from the French Mills and Sackett's Harbor, and had returned towards the latter place, did not proceed in their retrogade movement more than 2 or 3 days, but have again passed this village for Niagara, with an addition of a regiment.

From the Geneva (N. Y.) Gazette, of March 30.

Maj Gen. Brown, Brig. Gen. Gaines, and the troops which arrived here a few days ago, from the Eastward, and were ordered to return, have again faced to the "right about," and are now passing on to Niagara.

The 3d regt. of artillery commanded by Col. Mitchell, with 2 companies of the 2d, left here Sunday morning, and since that large numbers of troops have passed and continue passing eastward.

Extract of a Letter from Brownsville, N. York, dated

"*March* 30, 1814.

"There is now at Sackett's Harbour, 4500 men. exclusive of 1600 attached to the Navy.

"There is also now building at Sackett's Harbour, a frigate of the first class and 2 smaller vessels, all of which are rapidly advancing to a state of completion—If the enemy provide no other naval means than those we are informed of, Com. Chauncey, can renew the contest this spring with a prospect of decisive success."

From the Watertown (N. Y.) Luminary, of March 23.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Since our last we have conversed with several persons of our acquaintance direct from Canada, one of whom, week before last, was several days in Kingston and its vicinity.

They inform us, that great and spirited exertions have been used the winter past, in getting on large supplies of ordnance and military stores, to make a bold, firm and vigorous stand.

That they had 3 vessels now upon the stocks, one of which was a 260 feet keel, the 2 others 130 each, but were not in so great forwardness as ours at Sackett's Harbor.

That their incorporated militia, were sent to York, and were fortifying th

That they were building a co ble number of large boats on La coe.

That their forces were gone pri ly to the upper part of the provinc ving not more perhaps than 1000 at Kingston.

That the legislature in Canada ha nacted a law, ordering one 3d of the itia to be drafted into service.

That 100 pieces of ordnance draw 200 yoke of oxen had been the w past, taken from Montreal to King and that it was well known, that the were smuggled into Canada from mont and N. Hampshire, and dro the men who smuggled them in, h for their pay $400 for each piece o nance when delivered in Kingston.

MIDDLEBURY, (*Vt.*) *April*

LATE NEWS.

At a late hour last evening, we politely favored with the perusal of ter from a gentleman in Plattsburg his friend in this town, dated April Its great length renders it impossibl us to give any more than a hasty sum ry of its contents.

The facts communicated are, that army advanced into Odletown, on 30th ult. with a view of attacking th nemy at la Cole Mill. That having p ceeded about 2 and a half miles it found they had mistaken the road Montreal for that of the mill. That wheeling to regain the road they had m sed, they were attacked by a picke 30 regulars and 100 militia, who w sheltered in a barn. They were soon d persed by the fire of a piece of light tillery with the loss of 1 taken prisc and 3 deserted.

Our loss was 30 killed and wounde among the latter, Ensign Parker thro the breast. Majors Bernard and To had their horses shot under them.

The army then proceeded by a cr road to the Mill, where they arrived tween 3 and 4 P. M. with the light art lery and one 12 pounder; the 18's be prevented coming up by the badness the roads.

The 12 pounder was opened upon t Mill, which sheltered the enemy; it pr duced some little effect, when the enem made a sally to take it, but with loss Capt. M'Pherson commanded the piec and was wounded thro' the neck and h the latter supposed to be mortal. Aft his fall, Lieut. Sheldon of the heavy a tillery, took command of the piece, fo fought till every man about him was e ther killed, wounded or driven awa when he loaded and fired it himself, di charging it (the match being gone) wit the flash of a musket. He was soon sup ported by infantry. The attack continu ed until after sun set, when, no impres sion being made on the Mill, a wheel was ordered to Odletown. The ves artillery arrived at Champlain the sa night.

The loss on our side, is computed 100 to 150 killed and wounded. No of cer was killed. The wounded are Cap M'Pherson, Lieuts. Larribe, and Gree of the artillery, Ensign Parker, of infan try, and Ensign Carr of the riflemen.

We have learnt from Saybrook, that o Tuesday evening, 7 British barges as cended the river 4 miles above Saybroo ferry, and had set fire to about 26 vesse —among these burnt, were the ship Su perior of this port, and a Hartford bri The militia were ordered out, for th purpose of intercepting the enemy; bu they returned to their boats in the night The loss of property destroyed is estim ted at $200,000.

[*Middlebury Patriot*

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1814.

MARKET PRICES.

PITTSBURGH, *April* 20, 1814.

Beef, per pound,	$0 9	to 0 10
Bacon, - -	0 15	0 18
Mutton, - -	0 8	0 10
Pork, - - -	0 0	0 10
Veal, - -	0 0	0 12
Flour, per hundred,	0 0	4 0
——— per barrell	6 50	7 00
Indian Meal, per bushel,	0 75	1 00
Oats, - - -	0 40	0 50
Potatoes, - -	0 75	1 00
Butter, per pound,	0 37	0 50
Eggs, per dozen,	0 0	0 25

A letter from a gentleman at Erie, to his friend in this town, dated April 12, 1814, says, "I am just going on board the fleet now about sailing—it consists of the schooners Scorpion, Tigress, Porcupine, and Somers, having on board about 200 volunteers of Col. Fenton's detachment of militia, and the regular troops under Major Marlin. The destination I do not know, but it is generally supposed to be Long Point; probably we shall visit Put-in-Bay, as our cruise will be about two weeks."

ANOTHER VICTORY OVER THE CREEKS.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, dated

"WASHINGTON CITY, *April* 16.

"An official account has just reached this city, stating that Gen. Jackson, with his command, has given an almost total defeat to the Creek nation of Indians—

There was 550 found dead on the field, exclusive of those found the next day in various places, amounting in the whole to near 1000; about 20 escaped—our loss was 25 killed, and 106 wounded."

We have seen two letters from Washington City, dated the 11th inst. one of which says that a proposition had been made by Gov. Prevost, to our government, for an armistice, and that the subject was at the date of the letter before the cabinet. The other letter states that hopes of a speedy peace were cherished by the administration, as well as by a majority in both houses of Congress.

[*Commonwealth.*

from the (Georgetown) Federal Republican, April 11.

THE ARMISTICE.

Some weeks ago we spoke of an informal communication to our government by Gov. Prevost, thro' some persons unknown to us, upon the subject of a suspension of arms. It was understood at the time that to notice or reply to the overture would be treating it with rather too much respect. Upon enquiry, we are told, it turns out that the armistice now talked of, is the same armistice alluded to six weeks ago. The most intelligent persons are of opinion, that the report is circulated for the benefit of the Loan. That failing the war cannot go on. If it is filled, we are assured Gen. Armstrong has a force that he is of opinion, will ensure the recovery of Niagara, and the capture of Montreal. Until Niagara is retaken, it is said, he is decidedly of opinion, a truce would be dishonorable.

The Buffalo Gazette of the 12th inst. says, "Several deserters, from Fort Niagara, have recently passed this place. *We understand*, that these were part of a detachment sent to destroy our batteries above Niagara. They state, that disaffection in the British ranks in the fort is very alarming; 70 or 80 having already deserted from that post during the last winter—that before their departure from the fort, they had intelligence of the movement of the American troops from Sacket's Harbour.

"The enemy still continue at Fort Erie; and are apparently repairing the Fort."

Repeal of the Embargo, &c.

AN ACT,

To repeal an act "entitled an act, laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the U. S." *and so much* of any act or acts as *prohibit the importation* of goods, wares and merchandize of the growth, produce or manufacture of G. B. or Ireland, or any of the colonies or dependencies thereof or of any place or country in the actual possession of G. Britain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "an act laying an Embargo, on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S." passed on the 17th Dec. 1813, be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That all penalties and forfeitures which have been incurred under the said act, shall be recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated or remitted in like manner as if the said act had continued in full force and virtue.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any act or acts as prohibits the importation of goods, wares or merchandize, of the growth, produce or manufacture of G. B. or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of G. B. and so much of any act or acts as prohibits the importation into the U. S. or the territories thereof, in neutral ships or vessels, from any port or place situated in G. B. or Ireland, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of G. B. be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of the said act or acts shall be recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated or remitted in like manner as if the said act had continued in full force and virtue: *And, provided also*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit the importation of goods, wares or merchandize, or of any article the property of, or belonging at the time of such importation to the enemy or enemies of the U. S.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,
Vice President of the U. States, and President of the Senate.

April 14, 1814.

APPROVED—JAMES MADISON.

TRINITY CHURCH.

THE Congregation of Trinity Church is requested to meet at the Church on Monday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing Officers for the present year.

Pittsburgh, April 19th, 1814.

DIED, on Tuesday night last, after a few days illness, of the typhus fever, Miss HETTY DAVIS, sister of the late David Davis. She was much esteemed, and her death is sincerely regretted by all who knew her.

To B. H. LATROBE, Esq.

SIR,

THE Conveyor has seen your reply to O. Evans's defence against your worthy memorial. Do you not recollect the ancient tale of the beggarly Idiot's attempt at treating the power and wisdom of king Solomon with contempt—it was most potent contempt, and worthy of imitation in our day. Sir, before a man expresses his contempt of another, he had best ascertain whether the public will grant him that privilege; he ought at least to be very careful to prove that he is not in every relation as the beggar to king Solomon. Will Hercules be less strong because Gulliver *pretends* a contempt for his strength?

The Conveyor must acknowledge that *truth* is often an unmannerly ill bred lad and apt at *coarse personality*. His skull too is so thick that it would be no easy matter to hammer into his brain a sense of the superfine quality of such expressions as "absolute falsehood," "utterly false," "void of truth," and the like.

In the answer of Oliver Evans there is none of this refined language to be found, because his "habits and feelings" have not arrived at that degree of refinement which would warrant them. Nor has he learned to attack his enemies with any other weapons than those forged by the rough lad truth, who seems very partial, however, having as yet not permitted their use by his enemies, who, in order to conceal the smarting wounds received, are obliged to use those nostrums called refined "habits and feelings," "utterly false," &c.

The Conveyor has no doubt that when O. E. comes to a knowledge of your charges against him, he will establish their incorrectness on such a foundation as not to be shaken by an "utterly false."

1st. You say you have not said a *single* word in favor of your own works.—Perhaps, sir, you wish it so, and therefore it must be so, but take the volume 6, alluded to in your publication, open page 93, and there stand recorded *many* words approbatory—continue on to 94, and among other matter you will find "at present nothing can work better." Come, come, don't get drowsy, but open 97, "experience proves this to be a real improvement." What do you mean, sir, by urging me on thus far? I am still right. Sir, here is *more* than *one single* word. I beg pardon, Mr. L. but I did not observe the word *single*.

3d. That you never attempted to demonstrate that it was *impossible* to navigate vessels by steam. True, you may not have used the word "impossible," and it is evident that O. E. did not mean you to say that boats would not move by steam, because many thousands had seen them, but he does mean that you attempted to prove the *impossibility* of doing it profitably, and for O. E's correctness I refer the reader to your late publication, and your report alluded to in vol. 6. And now, sir, we take the liberty of advising you to withdraw your doubts as to the entire superiority of O. E's engine for boats and every other purpose, for the day, perhaps, is not far distant, when you may be equally desirous to withdraw from the public another *mistake* in your reasoning.

4th. If you did not use the express words of O. E. you have said that the same causes which defeated an engine in England would defeat O. E's—now, we humbly presume, that this means the project is futile. See your late publication.

5th. You say that it is false that any part of your report was rejected. Now, sir, you acknowledge that you struck out part of your report at the request of the chairman of the society. Then, it is evident, it was not *all* accepted, and it matters not how disapprobation was manifested. O. E. does not say in what manner or how it was done.

To the second charge of incorrectness, the Conveyor *at present* can only say, that steam boats and land carriages occupy much of O. E's mind, and that it is probable he wrote his answer from memory, and might have thought land carriages were included; and until the Conveyor is better informed, he will ask the public to judge from the face of your publication whether or not you are capable of using the "brutal language" ascribed to you.

Here we might have done with you, but feel constrained to ask in your *own* words, "When you could have written the truth and nothing but the truth, why did you not do it?" Why did you say, that Mr. Cowan's boilers were *twice* as large as they really are? 42 inches diameter instead of 30 inches, and that they occupy 490 feet instead of about 350 feet—the fact can be mistaken by no man.—But when you come to state that the engine of the Vesuvius is more powerful than Mr. C's we excuse you, because we know your ignorance of O. E's engines, and that you may correct your own misstatement we will make a comparison.

Mr. Cowan's Engine.

Area of piston 283 square inches—average load 50lbs to the inch add 11lbs that may be obtained by a condenser equals 61x283x2 for her double number of strokes 35526lbs effect, add 1-4 for additional length of stroke, 44407.

Engine of the Vesuvius.

Area of piston 1075 square inches x 11 the average load, 11725lbs the effect, nearly four *times less* than Mr. Cowan's engine. But Oliver Evans's engines daily use an average load much greater, and strike from 36 to 50 strokes per minute.

As to the space occupied it is only necessary to say, that were the fire to be applied inside as in the Vesuvius, 2-3 the boiler would produce equal effect—then 234 feet x 2 feet 6 inches, 585 cubic feet—216 superficial feet ground plot of Vesuvius boiler x 6 ft. about the height, 1296 feet cubic feet—her cylinder and other apparatus occupy 4 times the space so that we may fairly say Mr. Cowan's engine would not be 1-2 as large as that of the Vesuvius, yet 3 times as powerful.

And now, sir, in order that we may have a compleat settlement, and no further dealings, we forward you an account the balance of which it is hoped you will pay without delay.

B. H. Latrobe, ac't No. 1, private

To O. E. Dr.

To your charge of fib No. 1, found to be incorrect,		*Fibs.* 1
To do. do.	No. 3, do.	1
To do. do.	4, do.	1
To do. do.	5, do.	1
	Total,	4

Cr.

By your assertion that you never said land carriages could not be driven by steam (doubtful)	1
Bal. due O. E.	3

No. 2, as public men.

B. H. L. To O. E. Dr.	
To the annual public utility of O. E's elevator alone over and above your public works	$800,000
To the interest of $ 100,000 uselessly expended in Phila.	6,000
Bal. due O. E.	$806,000

SIR,—The public are authorised to receive the above balances. Be so good as to pay it to them and record your receipts on the page of time.

Yours, &c.
CONVEYOR.

CRAMER, SPEAR, AND EICHBAUM,

PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,
(Pittsburgh, Penn.)

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

HISTORY OF THE EXPEDITION UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPTAINS

LEWIS AND CLARK,

TO THE SOURCES OF THE

MISSOURI,

THENCE ACROSS THE

ROCKY MOUNTAINS,

AND down the River Columbia, to Pacifick Ocean....Performed during the years 1804-5-6....By order of the Government of the United States—Prepared for the press by Paul Allen, Esq. In 2 vols. 8 vo.

April 18, 1814.

Cash for Grain.

ONE DOLLAR THIRTY SEVEN & A HALF CENTS,
PER BUSHELL, GIVEN FOR
WHEAT.
AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS
FOR CORN & RYE,
GIVEN AT THE
Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

April 22, 1814 tf

FARMERS AND MECHANICS *Bank of Pittsburgh.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to the provisions of "An Act to regulate Banks," Books will be opened for the purpose of receiving subscription for Stock to the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh, at the house of Jacob Mechling in the town of Butler, on the 23d May next. Each share is $50 and $5 is to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.

Matthew B. Lowrie,
Wm. Campbell,
Robert Layman,
} Commis'rs. for Butler County.

April 16th, 1814.

IRONMONGERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for Sale at his

Commission Warehouse

in *Water* between *Market* and *Wood Streets*, an extensive assortment of

IRONMONGERY,

amongst which are the following articles, viz:—

Anchors,	Log Chains,
Wrought Anvils,	Fifth do.
Vises,	Drawing do.
Scythes,	Hinges,
Sickles,	Bed and Wood screws,
Axes,	Files,
Mattocks,	Chisels,
Hoes,	Bells,
Hatchets,	Cut Nails & Brads
Shovels,	Fullers Sheers,
Boat Sockets,	

Also, warranted English and American Crowley, German, Swedish, and Scrap Steel, together with a general assortment of CASTINGS, all of which will be sold *at the lowest prices* for approved payments.

Consignments will be thankfully received on moderate terms.

He hopes by unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN M'CLEAN.

Pittsburgh, 20th April, 1814.

White Lead Factory.

JAMES S. STEVENSON,

INFORMS the public that the *Pittsburgh White Lead Factory* is now in active operation. Orders from any part of the country for White Lead, dry or ground in Oil will be carefully attended to. The Lead hereafter delivered, will be warranted equal to any made in the United States.

The price will be so regulated as to be always considerably lower than the Philadelphia price, with the expence of carriage.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1814.

Knoblewgh & Amberson, TAYLORS,

Respectfully inform their friends and the publick, that they have on

HAND a large and elegant assortment of Summer clothing, ready made, at their former stands, one in Water street next door to Mr. Kerr's Hotel, and the other nearly opposite to Maj. G. Steward's, in Wood street. They also have an assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Velvets, Waist coating, and Nankeens, which they will sell low for Cash.

April 14, 1814.

N. B. *Three or four Journeymen wanted by the subscribers.*

ISAAC ROBERTS, *TAYLOR,*

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS

HIS friends and the publick, that he has taken Mr. B. M'Vay into partnership, and that the business in future will be conducted under the firm of *ROBERTS & M'VAY*, at the old stand in Third street, between Wood & Smithfield streets, where they will execute any orders in their line with neatness and promptitude, at low prices.

☞ *Orders will be thankfully received and every exertion made to satisfy those who may give them their custom.*

ROBERTS & M'VAY.

Pittsburgh, April 14.

124 Dollars and 160

Acres of Land Bounty, and 8 *Dollars Premium.*

CAPTAIN M. J. MAGEE, has opened a Rendezvous in Pittsburgh, to Recruit Men for the 4th Regiment of United States' Riflemen. This service is honorable and efficient, and may truly be said to be safe beyond any corps of the army.

The Bounty and Pay are greater than ever was known—now is the time for the patriot, the enterprising, and the necessitous, to gratify every wish of their hearts. Non-commissioned officers are wanted, whose pay will be handsome—The first active men that apply will be placed in those situations.

Pittsburgh, April 16th, 1814.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, *At Fort Fayette Barracks*

Where a Rendezvous is opened to receive a few active young men, of sober and steady habits, to serve in the 22d regt. U. S. infantry, to whom will be given, a bounty,

Of 124 *Dollars, and* 160 *Acres of Land,*

WORTH at this time, $ 9 per Acre; also, at the rate of $8 per month, to each private, and $ 11 per month to non-commissioned officers.

Immediate application must be made as the ranks of said regiment are nearly full. Good rations and handsome clothing will be found for all such as above described. None, of a contrary character need apply to

JOHN GREENE,
Adjutant 22d Infantry.

April 9, 1814.

N. B. Encouragement of *Speedy promotion*, to young men who write a good hand.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

MRS. GAZZAM'S SEMINARY,

Removed from the corner of Fourth and Market streets, to the house formerly occupied by Philip Mowry, Esqr. in Fifth, near Market street, where,

YOUNG Ladies are instructed in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, composition, and needle work at $ 4 per quarter—Musick and drawing separate charges. The junior classes are taught spelling, reading, sewing, etc. at $ 3.

In addition to the day school, Mrs. G. proposes to take twelve young ladies to board, whose tuition will be on the same terms as the day scholars, and their hours so appropriated as to improve the health of body and mind. They will be taught to cut, make, & repair their own clothes. They will be permitted to visit their parents once a week, (if in town) but to receive no young visitors, unless attended by a servant. Terms of boarding, $125 per annum, payable quarterly.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1814 tfq

DOCTOR BAINBRIDGE,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE INHABITANTS OF

PITTSBURGH,

THAT he intends to practice for the future in this town, where his residence is in Diamond Square, and where he hopes by his skill and attention to merit the good will and respect of those under his care.

Dr. B. has in his possession the original receipes of the celebrated Dr. Eutrich, whose fame resounded through different parts of Europe, and he prepares the *Tooth Powder* invented by him, which will be found, on a single trial, to surpass every other, as it removes all impurities from the teeth, and renders them exquisitely white, and immediately cures the scurvy in the gums.

Those persons who may unfortunately labour under coughs, asthmas, influenzas, and approaching consumptions, will find it their interest to consult him, as he has had great opportunity of observing the progress of those diseases in Europe as well as in America, and particularly in the 10th Regiment last winter.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1814.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE MEVEY, late of Fayette township, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the 1st of June next ensuing the date hereof; and all those having demands against said estate, to forward them properly atttested for settlement.

MARGARET MEVEY, Exe'rx.
HENRY NOBLE, Exe'r.

April 8, 1814.

GEORGE GIBSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the publick that he has succeeded Sim. Drum, senior, in his well known stand in Greensburgh, Pennsylvania, at the Sign of

Captain Lawrence,

Where he is now prepared to accommodate travellers and others in a style not inferior to any in the western country.—Attached to the establishment are extensive stabling, and the greatest pains will always be taken to provide good hostlers and other servants.

April 8, 1814.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS,

TWO hundred bales N. Orleans cotton,

TWENTY Faggots English Crowley steel, warranted,
2 Tons Swedish blister do do
100 Faggots Truman's crowley, do
3 Tons American blister do
100 Bbls New Orleans sugar
10 Tons Logwood
20 Tubs German steel
300 Boxes Geneva window glass
1000 lbs Refined Salt petre
5000 lbs Crude do do
50 Dozen spades and shovels.

ROBINSON & BARBER,
Wood strt. Corner Water & Front strs.

April 8, 1814. tfq

TURNPIKE ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that agreeable to an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of making an artificial road from Greensburgh to Pittsburgh, books will be opened to receive subscription to the stock of said company on Monday the 16th day of May next in Pittsburgh at the house of Wm. Morrow.

Wm. M'Candless,
John Darragh,
Philip Gilland,
George Steward,
James Morrison,
} Commis'rs for Allegheny County.

April 11, 1814. 4wq

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the very valuable Property on which he resides, at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, and extending in depth to Chancery Lane, with all the improvements thereon. In order to accommodate those who may feel inclined to purchase it will be sold together or in such portions as will accommodate. He thinks it useless to recapitulate the many advantages which this property possesses as a stand for business, or as a convenient and pleasant dwelling for a private family.—The buildings are in complete repair, and the Brick House is built of the best materials in the modern style, and in the most substantial manner. This property is clear of ground rent, or any other incumbrance whatever. For terms apply to WOOLMAN GIBSON.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1814.

I WISH to Rent from 5 to 30 acres of Grass Land, not a greater distance from Pittsburgh than six miles, if between the rivers Allegheny and Monongahela—Should it not be obtained in that situation, I will rent on the opposite side of either river, provided the distance is not more than two miles from Pittsburgh. Apply at the Office of this Gazette.

March 30, 1814.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office.

BRIGHTON IRON WORKS

FOR SALE.

THIS elegant establishment consists of a *Furnace*, *Forge*, *Grist* and *Saw Mill*, together with extensive Coal, Store and Dwelling Houses, situate at the middle falls of Big Beaver creek, one mile from navigable water, 3 miles from the Ohio, 3 miles from the town of Beaver, and 28 miles from Pittsburgh. The Grist and Saw Mill are now usefully employed, and can be made very productive at a small expence. The Furnace and Forge are equal to any in the western country. The scite for water works comprises advantages equal if not superior to any on the Brandywine. The adjacent country abounds with ore, fuel and provisions, and the facility of transportation by water from the works to every part of the western country promises a sure and steady market for all its productions. The works are well supplied with first rate forge and furnace hands. The forge is now in operation, and the usual number of hands and teams are constantly employed in providing stock for a new blast, which it is intended shall take place about the 1st of March next, whether sold or not. The casting house is spacious and well supplied with flasks, patterns, and other requisite articles.—Possession can be given either before or after the first of March, as may be agreed upon, a fair price being given for the stock on hand.

ALSO FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land on the east side of the creek, opposite the Iron Works, affording a scite for water works equal to any on the creek, on which is erected a Grist Mill and two Dwelling Houses, and a small Farm opened.—The whole of this property will be sold together or separate as may best suit the purchaser, and the terms made easy.

Apply to OLIVER ORMSBY, in Pittsburgh, or the subscriber on the premises.

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Brighton, 25th January, 1814.

Doctor CHISHOLM'S

Anti-Bilious Pills,

OF A QUALITY

Superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a

GENERAL MEDICINE,

IN THIS COUNTRY,

Now prepared from a recipe of the celebrated *Dr. Chisholm*, who, from a long residence in the West-India islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climates

This extraordinary medicine, which now for the first time is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Pills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child, or weakly female.

The BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man, is only five pills, and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excrutiating pains of the cholic, like a charm, by causing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three Pills taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from flatulency and indigestion, and by persevering in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigor will return.

Two Pills taken at bed time, with a cup of penny-royal tea, and repeated every second night, will effectually remove *Rheumatic pains*, wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cup of flax-seed tea, will cure *Pleurisy*, promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and colds.

In CONSUMPTIVE CASES and *diseases of the liver*, no medicine ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two Pills, taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails; in which case, the dose may be increased according to the strength or constitution.

The *Dysentery*, *Croup*, and *Summer Complaint* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single Pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few Pills, taking one every hour, with fennel or pepper-mint tea, will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

The above valuable Medicine is Sold ONLY in Pittsburgh, by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON

At their Wholesale and Retail Apothecary and Drug Store.

February 1814. tfq

BRASS FOUNDERY.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform his friends and the public in general, that having procured some of the most experienced workmen from the city of Baltimore; and having entered largely in the BRASS FOUNDERY business, he flatters himself, to be able to furnish any castings of Copper or Brass upon as good terms as they can be obtained either in Baltimore or Philadelphia—such as

Andirons of the newest fashions.
Candlesticks, Carpet Rods,
Still Cocks, Rivets,
Salder, Clock Castings,
Bells of any description,
And all kinds of Castings of Machinery,
All kinds of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work,

Upon as good terms as they can be had in the place. A very handsome assortment of TIN WARES—on hand, a few large STILLS, of the best quality, at one dollar per gallon. Coppersmiths, Merchants, and others, who will favor him with their orders, for any thing in the above branches, shall be punctually and promptly attended to.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

N. B. The highest price in Cash, will be given for Old Copper, Brass & Pewter.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 26, 1814. tf.

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

(Sole Agents for the Western Country)

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY

OF

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN

OIL.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respecta e certificates repeatedly laid before th public, it therefore now only become necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

tfq

FLOUR BARRELS.

A generous price will be given for

FLOUR BARRELS,

MADE of the best stuff, at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

April 5, 1814. tfq

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY BOSLER & CO.

NEW Orleans Sugar, of a superior quality, in barrels.
Coffee in bags.
Logwood.
New-Orleans Cotton.
Rum. April 6, 1814.

WANTED,

An Apprentice

To the PRINTING BUSINESS,

Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DOCTOR HANDY'S,

WORM DESTROYING

LOZENGES,

A safe and efficacious Medicine for destroying and bringing away

WORMS.

MAY be used with safety by children of any age, or as common physic by the most delicate constitution, in any climate, without restraint of diet, or the smallest danger from cold. It may be given with advantage after the small-pox or measles; or as a family medicine, in any case where physic is necessary. The most frequent seat of worms in the human body, is the intestinal tube; but occasionally they have been found in almost every other part of the body.

Some very extraordinary cases of *Worms*, of an unusual form and appearance, being brought away by these Lozenges, have been made public in England, where the rapid sale of the medicine has exceeded any thing of the kind ever known before; and has also proved, to a demonstration, its approved superiority, as an athelminthick, to the numerous puffed-up, useless nostrums, which are daily advertised in the newspapers.

A single dose of this *valuable Medicine* has often been known to remove half a pot-full of the Teres or Round Worms.

A few doses are generally sufficient to remove the Ascarides, a small white worm, the seat of which is either the stomach or rectum.

Even the *Tape Worm*, at all times the most difficult to destroy, may, by persevering in the frequent use of this medicine, be totally removed in the course of a few weeks.

To select cases, with the names of people who are not known here, and living at a great distance, would be useless, and take up too much of the reader's time We shall therefore only observe, for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the symptoms of worms, that they are known or suspected to exist by a pain in the stomach, attended with a sudden depression of spirits before eating; at other times, the belly is hard, painful and distended with wind—costiveness, head-ache, and trembling of the limbs, with a sense of something rising in the throat—pale complexion and emaciated body, with weakness and irregular appetite—convulsive, epileptic, or falling fits—pains in the back and side, and frequent itching of the nose, and sometimes of the anus. The above, and a long train of afflicting diseases may all be occasioned by worms, which are much oftener the cause of death than is commonly believed.

The above valuable Medicine is sold only by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

at their wholesale and retail Drug Store, at the corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

December 13, 1813.

TRAVELLER'S INN,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

EVER grateful for past favours, the subscriber informs his friends and the public, that the additions already made to his TRAVELLER'S INN renders it one of the most extensive and convenient establishments of the kind in this part of the country—being 83 feet on Water street by 93 feet on Centre alley; his Stables are also enlarged and attended by an excellent Ostler—assures those Gentlemen and Ladies who may favor him with a call, that every exertion will be made to make Traveller's Inn a place of entertainment for genteel guests only.

COMMISSION BUSINESS

Attended with the usual promptitude and attention to the reception of Merchandize and Country Produce.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Ky. January 18, 1814.

1yq

A NEW FULLING MILL,

At JOSEPH WAINWRIGHT'S Grist Mill, situated on the Allegheny river, two miles above Pittsburgh, is nearly finished and will be in operation in ten days.

JOSHUA TINKER,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has undertaken to conduct the *Fulling*, *Dyeing*, and *Dressing* of *Woollen Cloth* at the above place, and is now ready to receive Cloth at the Mill.

From his experience in that branch of business, both in this country and Europe, he hopes by his manner of finishing and moderation of charge, to give satisfaction to all those who may intrust Cloth to his care, and having a plentiful supply of water in all seasons of the year, he will be ready at all times to finish and return goods without delay.

Winterton Mills, February 9, 1814

HARD-WARE STORE,

JUST OPENED,

Second door from Fourth street on the West side of Market street,

WHERE THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for sale, and intends keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of Foreign and Domestick

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

KNIVES and Forks; Pen knives; Razors and scissors; best German Oil flints; Socket shovels and spades; Cradling, Corn and Grass scythes; Box coffee mills; English, German & American steel; Iron and Brass wire; Iron knitting pins; Glue; Windsor soap.—A handsome assortment of plated Bitts; Stirrup irons, and Bridle fronts; Straining Girth and Boot webbing.

ALSO,

A FEW BOXES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

COTTON CARDS.

Which he will sell wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms.

BENJ. DARLINGTON.

April 1st 1814 tfq

PITTSBURGH WIRE

MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber has on hand, and offers

FOR SALE.

AT THE PHILADELPHIA PRICES,

WITH the addition of carriage, an assortment of *WIRE*, made of the Juniata iron, from No. 1 to No. 24, inclusive. Any higher number made agreeable to order. He hopes that the manufacturers and merchants of the western country, will give him a portion of their custom, to support a new and large establishment.

Square inch iron, will be rolled down for smiths and other mechanics, at the following prices, viz:

To 7-8 one dol. per cwt.

6-8	two	do	do	do
5-8	three	do	do	do
4-8	four	do	do	do
3-8	five	do	do	do

WM: EICHBAUM.

March 23, 1814 tfq

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The Partnership of

BANTON & KEPNER, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of April, 1814. All persons indebted to said firm will pay their respective dues to WILLIAM KEPNER, and those having demands against it, will apply to him for payment.

WILLIAM BANTON,
WILLIAM KEPNER.

Pittsburgh, April 14, 1814.

The business in future will be conducted at the *Old Stand*, corner of Market and Front Streets, by

WILLIAM KEPNER,

Who has constantly on hand, a general assortment of

COPPER & TIN WARE,

and will be enabled to supply those who may please to call on him, on the most reasonable terms, and to their entire satisfaction.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *April* 1, 1814.

A meeting of the Stockholders of "The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company,"

WILL be held at their office, the 9th day of May next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the transfer of their stock to the Bank of Pittsburgh, agreeably to the provisions of an act of Assembly "regulating banks."

By order of the president & directors,

A. JOHNSTON, *Jr. Ch'f Cl'k.*

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to the provisions of an "Act regulating Banks," Books will be opened for the purpose of receiving subscriptions of Stock to the Bank of Pittsburgh on the 10th day of May next at the Office of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
THOMAS CROMWELL,
DENNIS S. SCULLY,
JOHN SPEAR,
GEORGE DAWSON,
JAMES MARTIN,
JOSEPH WILSON,
ROBERT HILANDS,
} *Commissioners for Allegheny County.*

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1814. 6.

ANDREW OSTHOFF, GOLD & SILVERSNITH,

(LATELY FROM BALTIMORE,)

Acknowledges with

PLEASURE the liberal encouragement he has received, and would inform his friends and the public that he has removed from the house he occupied heretofore, 4 doors above his former stand, in Diamond alley—where he will thankfully receive and promptly execute orders in his line of business.

☞ Wanted: one or two apprentices to the above business. Boys of reputable connexions will meet with encouragement.

April 1, 1814. 3t*

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted under the firm of *Isaac Bean & Co.* is this day mutually dissolved. All persons, therefore, who have accounts to settle with said firm are requested to present them for adjustment to ISAAC BEAN, who is legally authorised to settle the same.

ISAAC BEAN,
FREDERICK RAPP.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1814.

TO LET,

A Still House,

WITH two stills fixed, and all the fixtures necessary for rectifying, making cordials, &c. on a large scale,

Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

March 30, 1814.

FARMERS & MECHANICS *Bank of Pittsburgh.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to the provisions of an "Act regulating Banks," Books will be opened for the purpose of receiving subscriptions of Stock to the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh at the following places on the 10th May next, viz:—at the house of Wm. Morrow, in Pittsburgh; at the house of Jno. Walker, in Elizabeth Town; and at the house of Henry Noble, in Nobleestown.

JACOB NEGLEY,
JOHN NEAL,
GEORGE EVANS,
JOHN FEARIS,
THO. HAZLETON,
GEORGE STEWARD,
GEORGE ROBINSON,
} *Commissioners for Allegheny County.*

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1814.

CHEAP CASH STORE,

Between Third and Fourth Streets, next door to Cunningham's, *and opposite* Johnston & Co.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having received a *NEW* supply of *Goods*, in addition to his old Stock, is now enabled to offer for Sale a very handsome spring assortment of LIGHT & FANCY ARTICLES, viz:—

IRISH LINENS, British shirting, long lawn, elegant cotton cambricks, bombazets, ladies cotton hose, dressed and undressed calicoes, ginghams, lenos, muslins, dimity, a handsome assortment of silks, shawls, &c. &c. good domestic cottons.

ALSO, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Broadcloths, superfine and common
Cassimers, cords, plains, velvets, &c.
Blankets from 6-4 to 12-4
Assortment of flannels
Elegant assortment of ladies and children's morocco and kid shoes & sandals
Liquors and Groceries of all kinds—together with a good assortment of knives and forks
Hardware in general
☞ Shad and Herrings by the barrell.

Customers may rest assured that the above Goods will be sold on the same moderate terms as heretofore. The smallest favor will be gratefully acknowledged, and the greatest attention paid to all who may call upon him.

ELIAS WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, April 4th, 1814.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Merchant Mill, with two run of stones, and a complete set of merchant cloths exclusive of two good country cloths. Also, a good Sawmill, with 550 acres of Land; this property lays on Little Beaver creek six miles from the river Ohio. These mills stand on a never failing stream, sufficient to work both wheels day and night. There is on the premises another seat for water-works equally as good as the above, it is an overshot for a 10 feet wheel. Any person wishing to purchase this property, which is at least equal to any in the western country, will make speedy application to the subscriber on the premises, as he shall leave home about the middle of May, and will not return for two months. Possession can be had immediately.

MOSES DILLON.

April 7, 1814.

COTTON & SUGAR.

60,000 lbs New Orleans Sugar, 90 Bales of Cotton,

ALL OF THE FIRST

QUALITY to be delivered in all May and June next—for sale by

SAML. SMITH.

April 1, 1814. tfq

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, a servant girl named SALLY LOOMAN, between 16 and 17 years of age. She took with her a variety of cloathing. The above reward but no charges, will be paid to any person who will bring her home.

GEORGE KINTZER.

April 6, 1814.